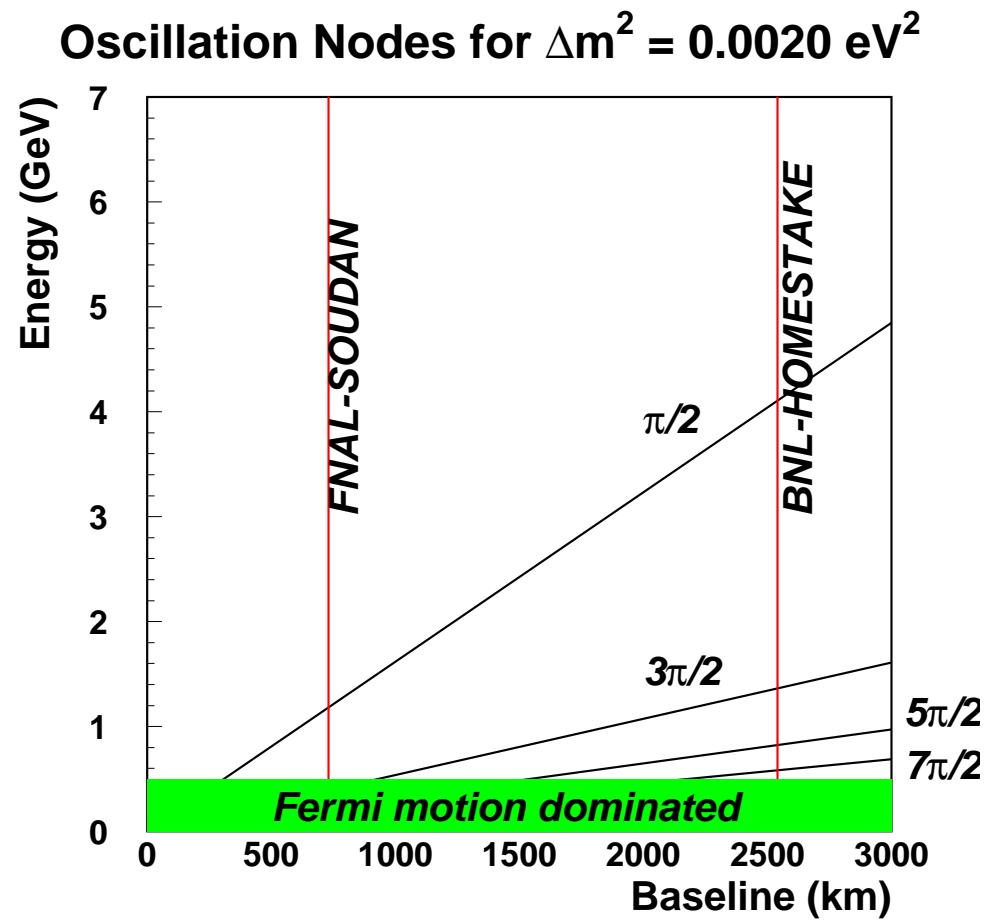


Very Long Baseline Simulation Update

Milind Diwan FOR BNL Neutrino Working
Group. January 30, 2004 APS superbeam study
Fermilab

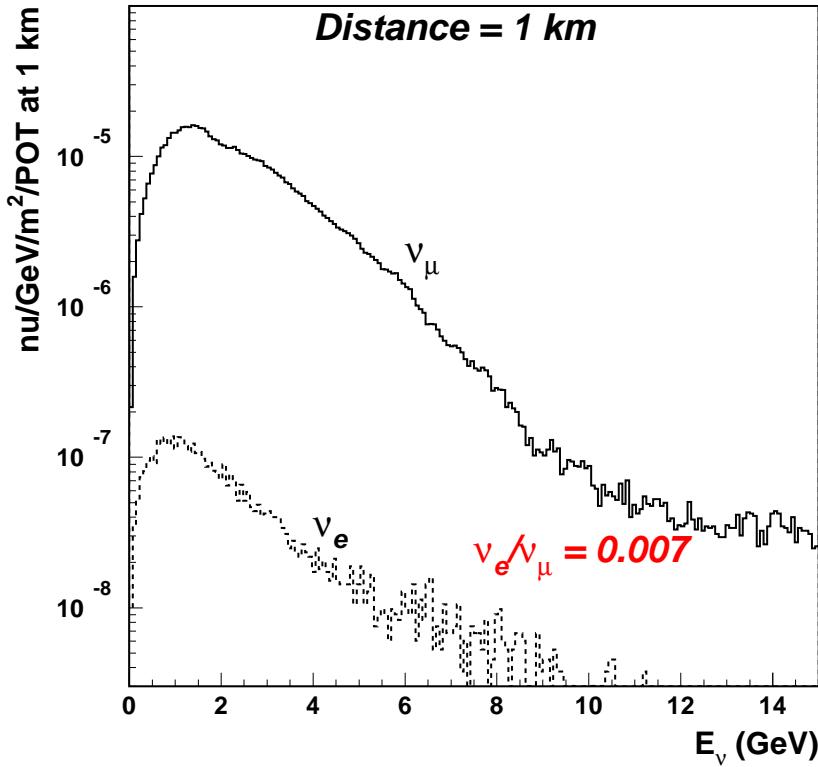
- Physics Understanding
- Detector Requirements
- Detector Simulation and Ideas



- Large effects: Multiple oscillation nodes.
- Low cross section at low energies
- Fermi motion limits resolution at low energies: wide band beam ($0.5 \rightarrow 8 \text{ GeV}$).
- $\Delta m^2 \approx 0.002 \text{ eV}^2$: Baseline $> 2000 \text{ km}$.

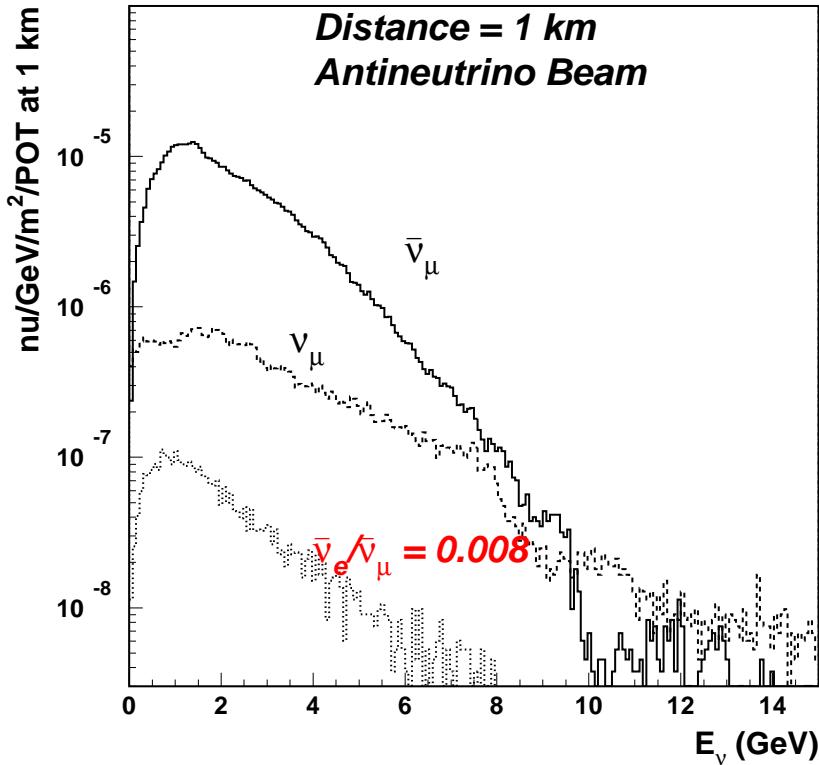
ref: PRD68, 012002 (2003)

BNL Wide Band. Proton Energy = 28 GeV



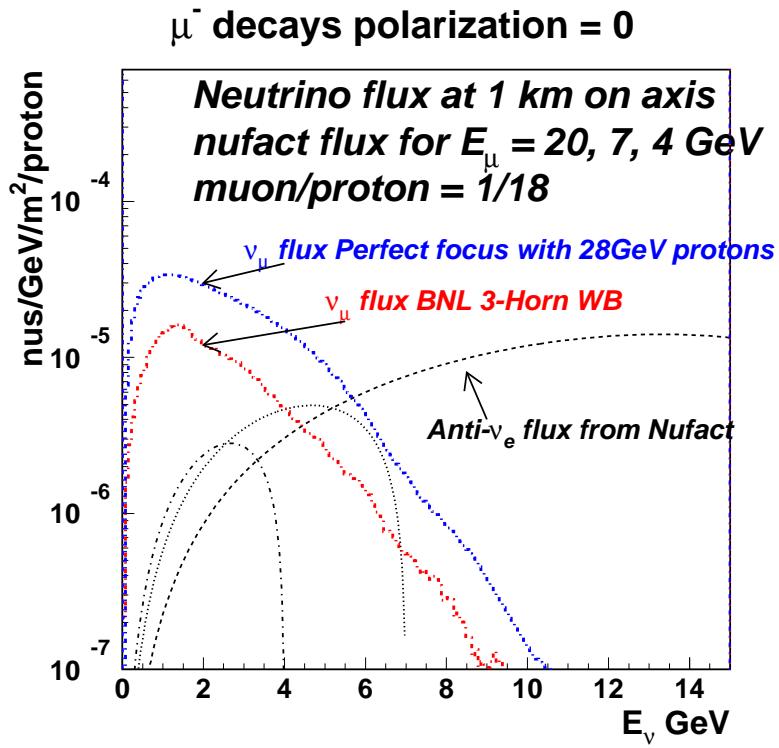
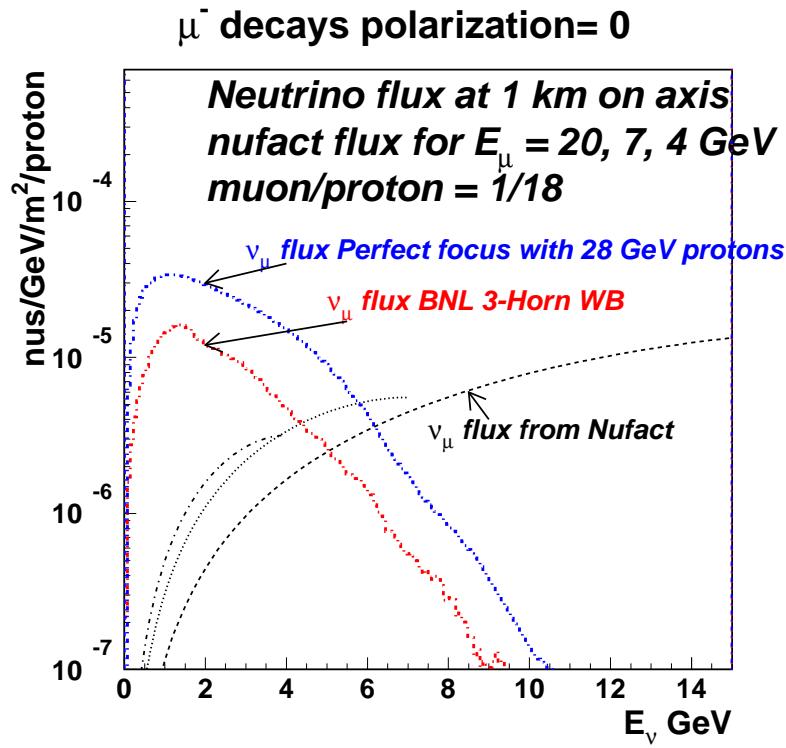
- New design spans 0.5-6 GeV
- Low ν_e background 0.7%
 0.0073 ± 0.0014 (E734 1986).
- Low background from high energies (NC and ν_τ for ν_e)
- 200 m decay tunnel
- Graphite target embedded in horn
- Target cooling achievable for 1 MW

BNL Wide Band. Proton Energy = 28 GeV

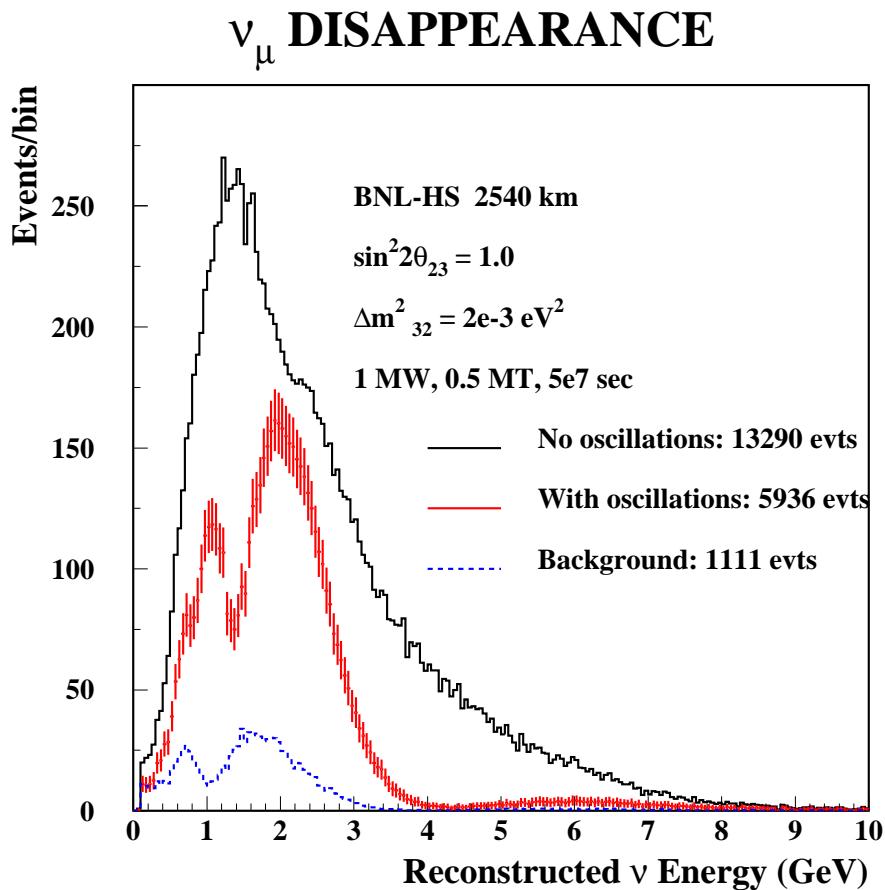


- Antineutrino beam has larger neutrino contamination.
- Will need to go to 2 MW to get statistics equal to neutrino.

Wide band flux comparison to Nufact



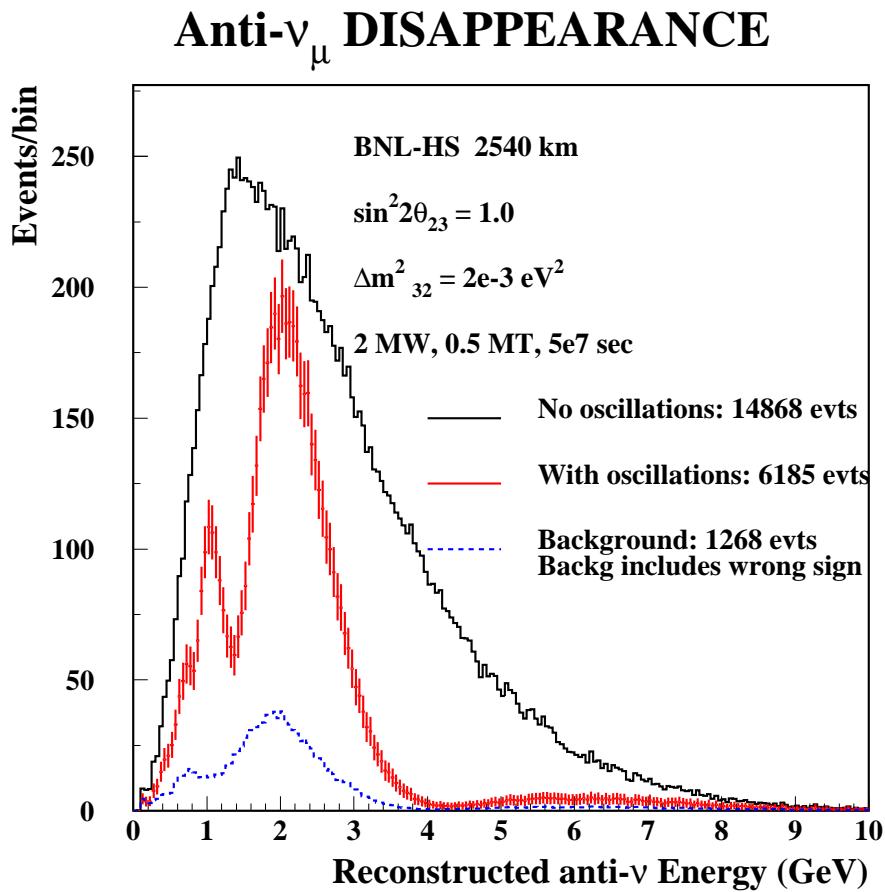
Very long baselines with a superbeam



Node pattern provides high Δm^2_{32} resolution.
Energy calibration is very important.

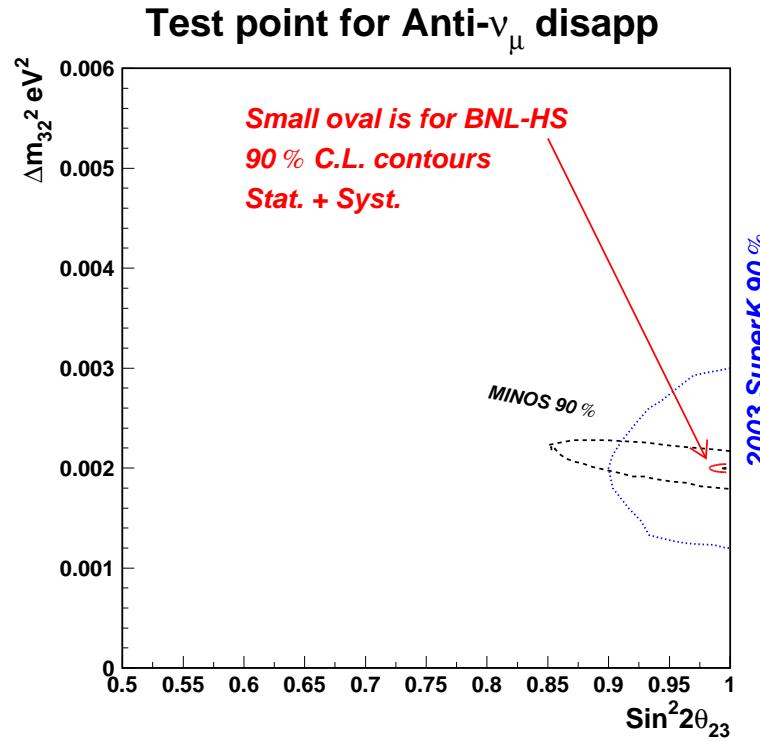
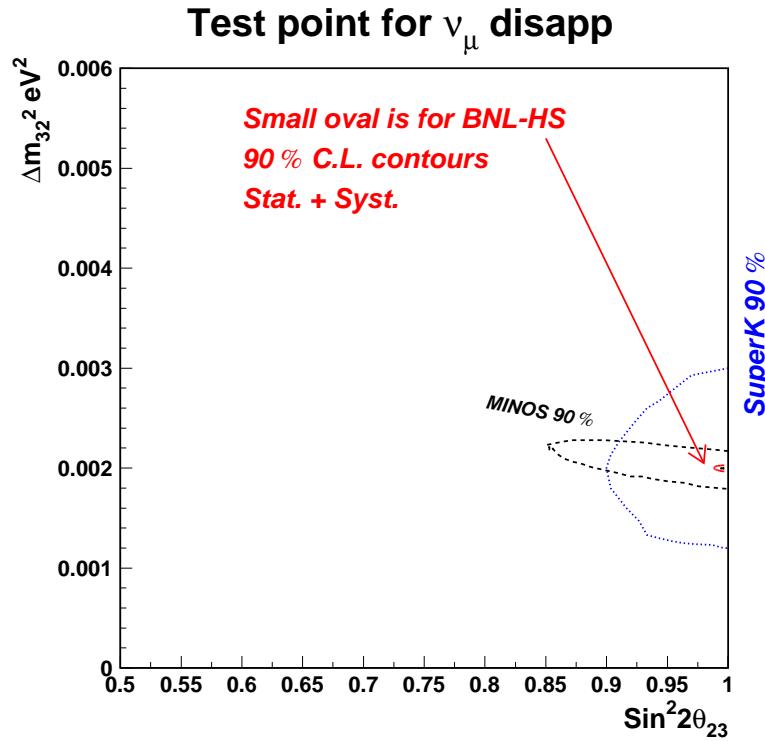
Flux normalization not important for
measurement of $\sin^2 2\theta_{23}$

Background shape can be measured independently
Minimum systematics in ν_μ and $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ comparison



For anti-neutrinos low energy nodes have less statistics because of cross section.

Disappearance resolution

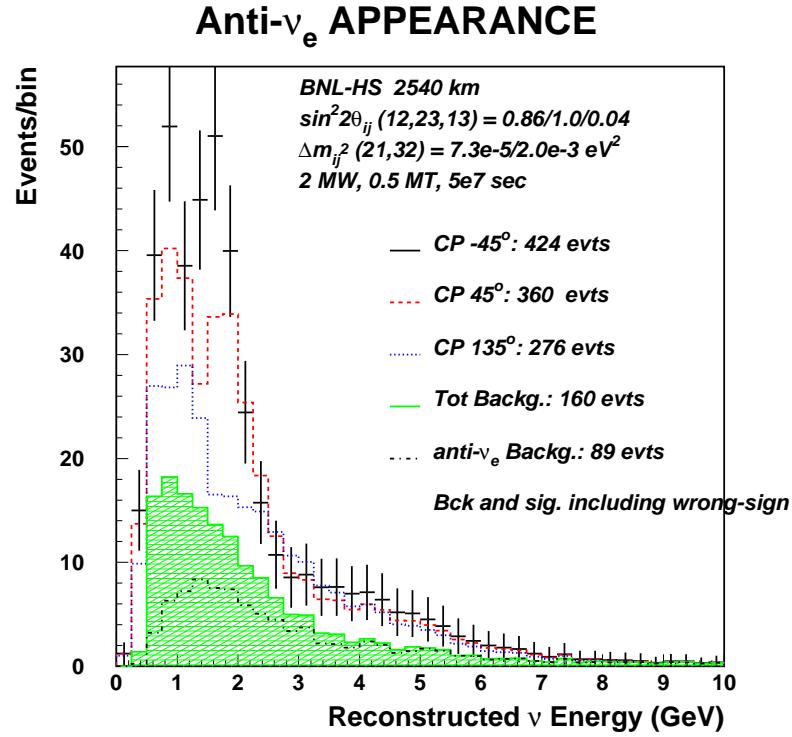
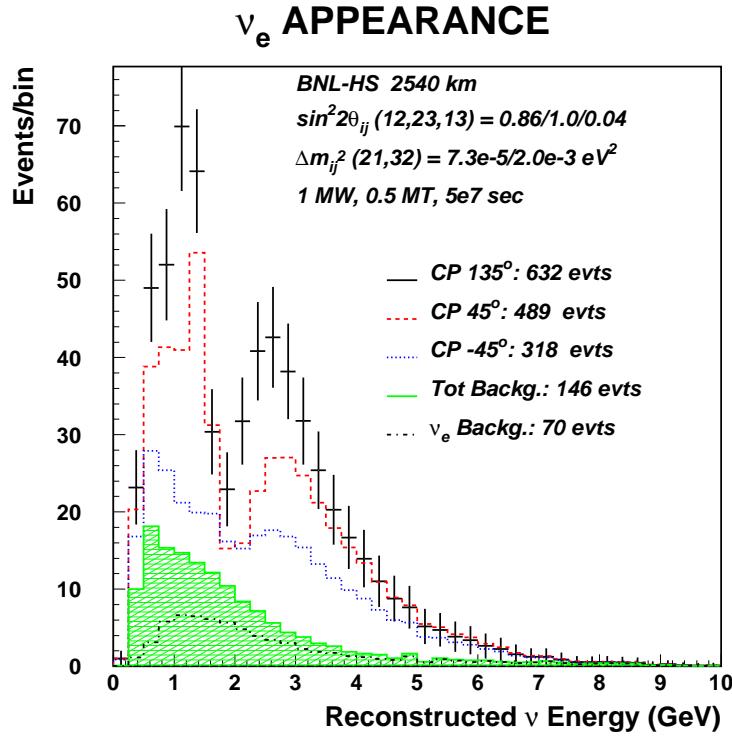


$\sim 1\%$ resol. on Δm_{32}^2 and $\sin^2 2\theta_{23}$ over broad range.

Need to understand detector energy scale to 1%.

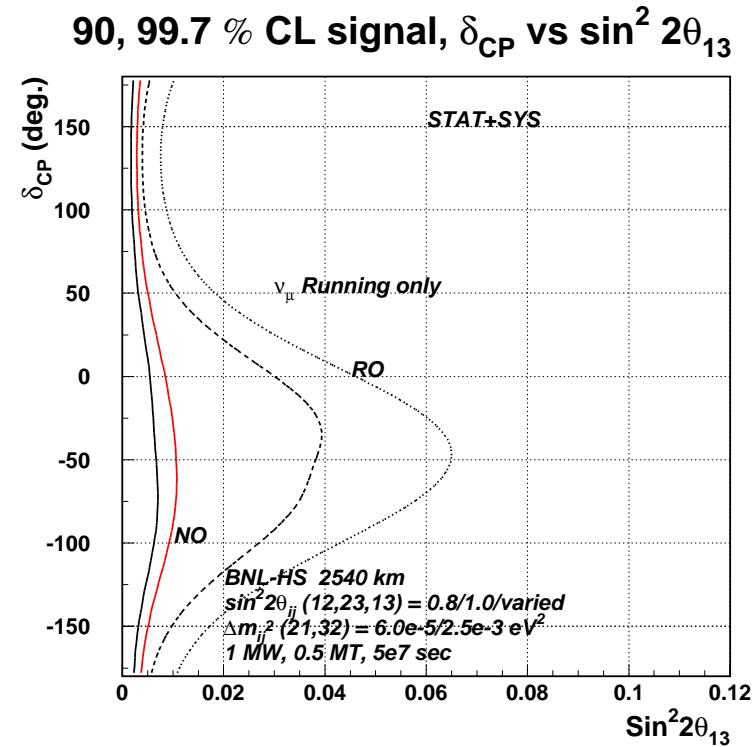
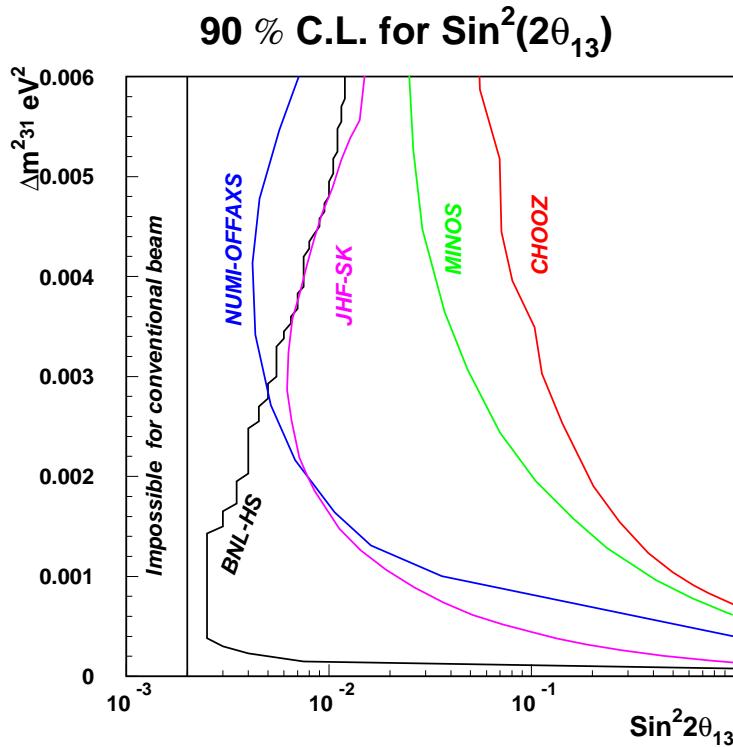
Robust against normalization, shape, resolution, and background.

Running for $\sin^2 2\theta_{13}$



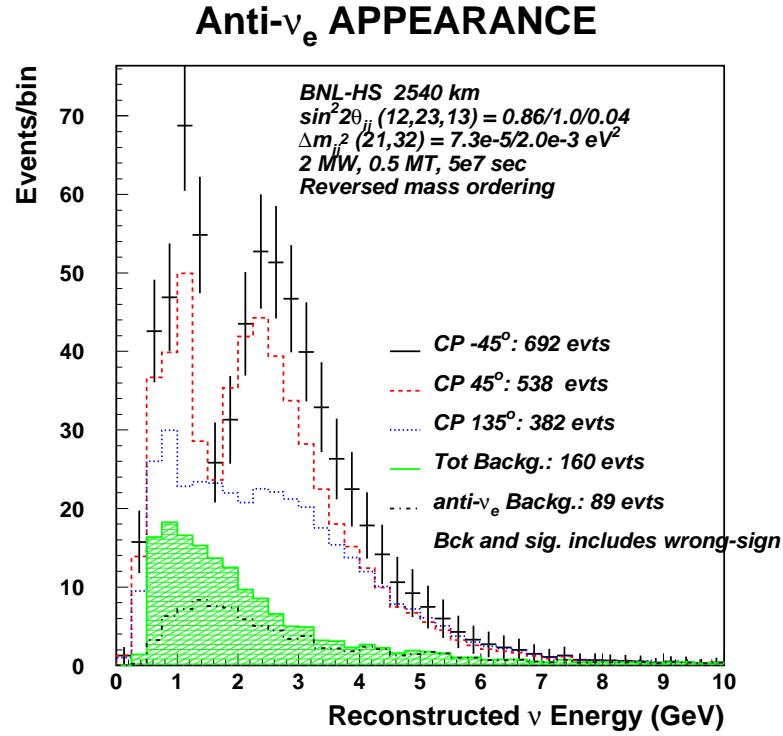
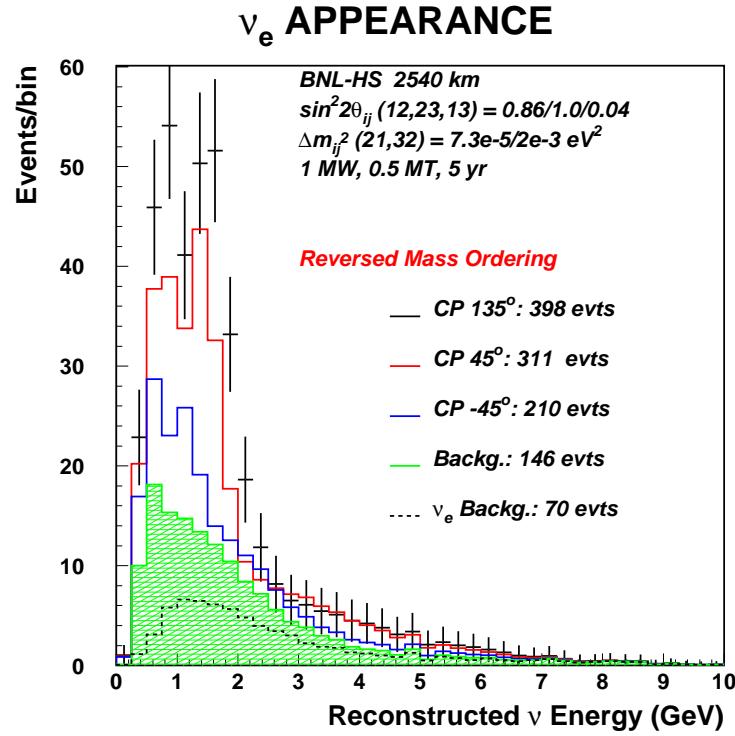
$\Delta m_{32}^2 = 0.002 \text{ eV}^2$, $\sin^2 2\theta_{13} = 0.04$. Assume normal mass hierarchy. $m_3 > m_2 > m_1$ Matter effects included.

$\sin^2 2\theta_{13}$ sensitivity



If reversed hierarchy and in the unlucky region, need to run anti-neutrinos.

Running for $\sin^2 2\theta_{13}$



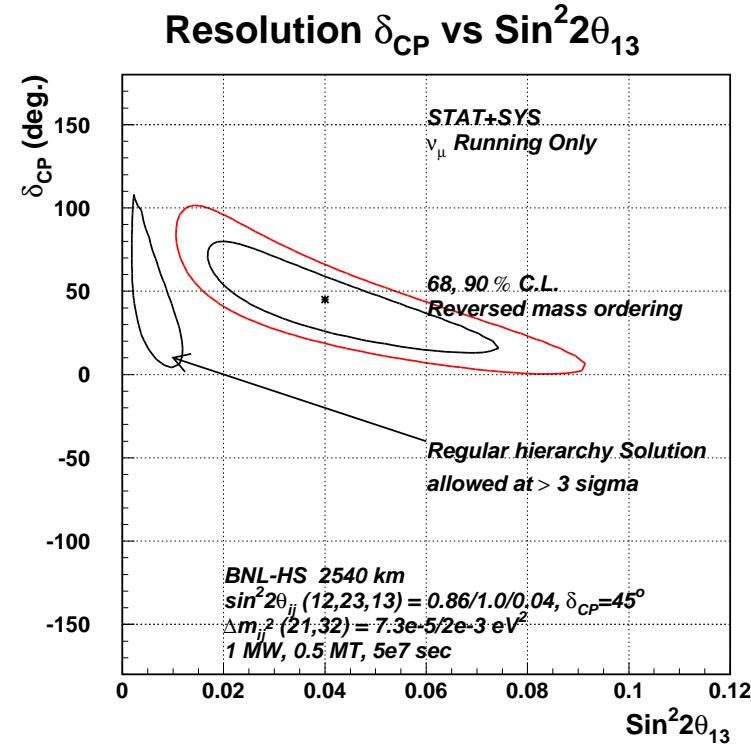
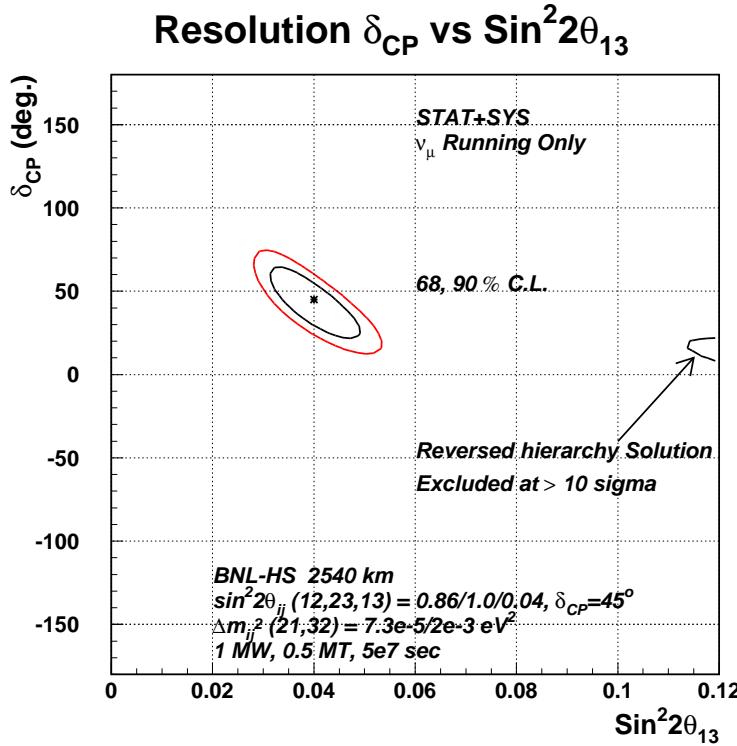
$$\Delta m_{32}^2 = 0.002 \text{ eV}^2, \sin^2 2\theta_{13} = 0.04.$$

Reversed Mass Hierarchy

Matter effects included.

Very long baselines with a superbeam

Mass hierarchy after neutrino running

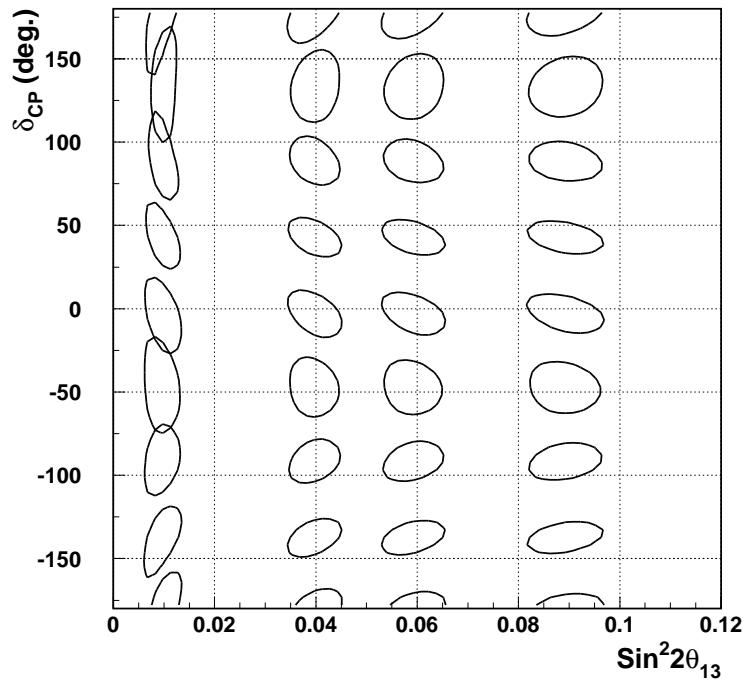


Left: Regular mass hierarchy Right: reversed mass hierarchy.

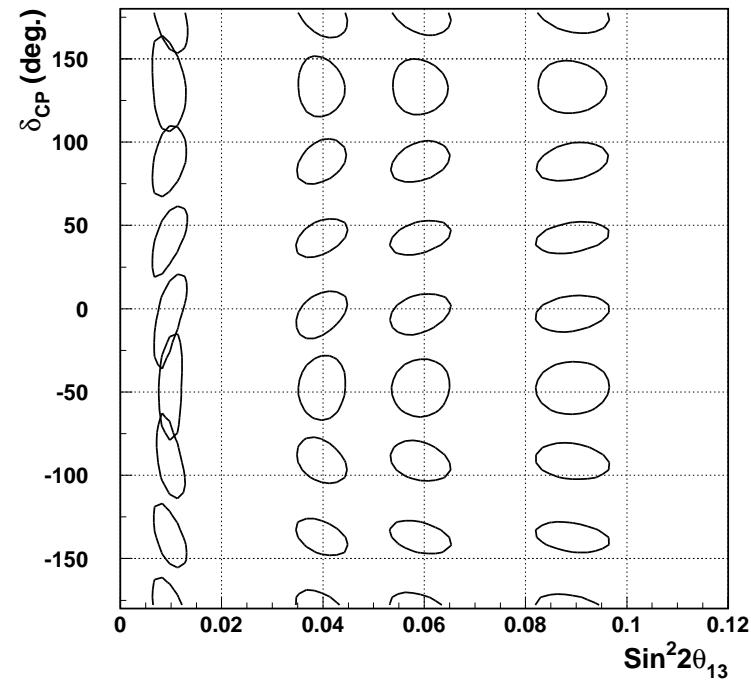
Mass hierarchy is resolved to 3 sigma with only neutrino running in large part of the parameter space.

CP measurement after nu and anti-nu

Regular hierarchy νν and Antivνν running



Reversed hierarchy νν and Antivνν running



Left: Regular mass hierarchy Right: reversed mass hierarchy.

Only the θ_{23} ambiguity is left.

If exactly 45 deg. no effect can be used to find it.

Event Rates with Neutrinos

Assume 1 MW, 500 kT Fiducial, 5×10^7 sec running. (1.22×10^{22} Protons at 28 GeV.)

Assume Water Cerenkov detector.

CC $\nu_\mu + N \rightarrow \mu^- + X$	51800 (15025)
NC $\nu_\mu + N \rightarrow \nu_\mu + X$	18323 (5770)
CC $\nu_e + N \rightarrow e^- + X$	380 (103)
QE $\nu_\mu + n \rightarrow \mu^- + p$	11767 (5934)
QE $\nu_e + n \rightarrow e^- + p$	84 (40)
CC Single π	22053 (5936)
CC Two π	10143 (1668)
CC $> 2 \pi$	4882 (250)
CC $\nu_\tau + N \rightarrow \tau^- + X$ (depends on Δm^2)	~ 110 (20)

Low τ production.

Low Multiplicity.

Anti-neutrino rate in (brackets) for 1 MW. Neutrino contamination in antineutrinos: 3848 CC and 1300 NC.

Neutral Current Events

Neutrinos(Anti-Neu)

Assume 1 MW, 500 kT Fiducial, 5×10^7 sec running. (1.22×10^{22} Protons at 28 GeV.)

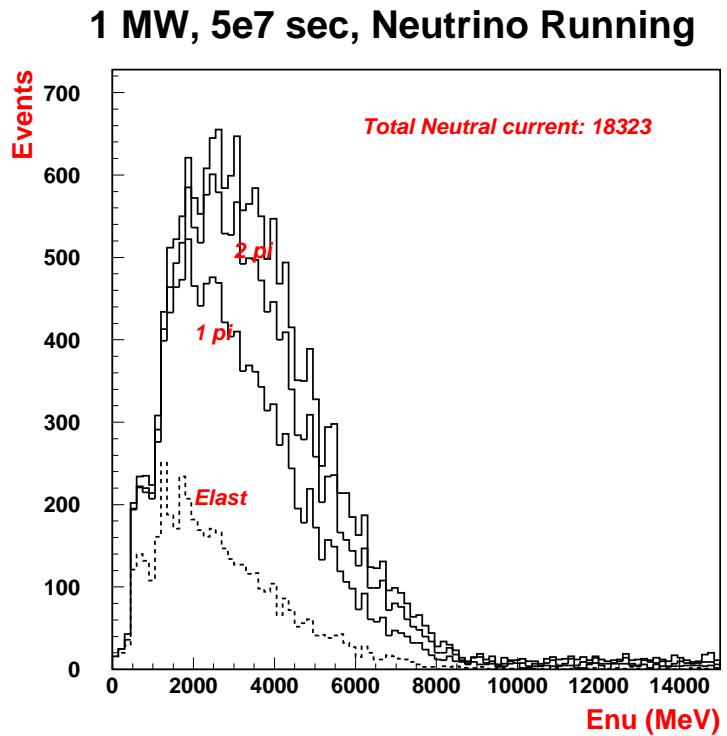
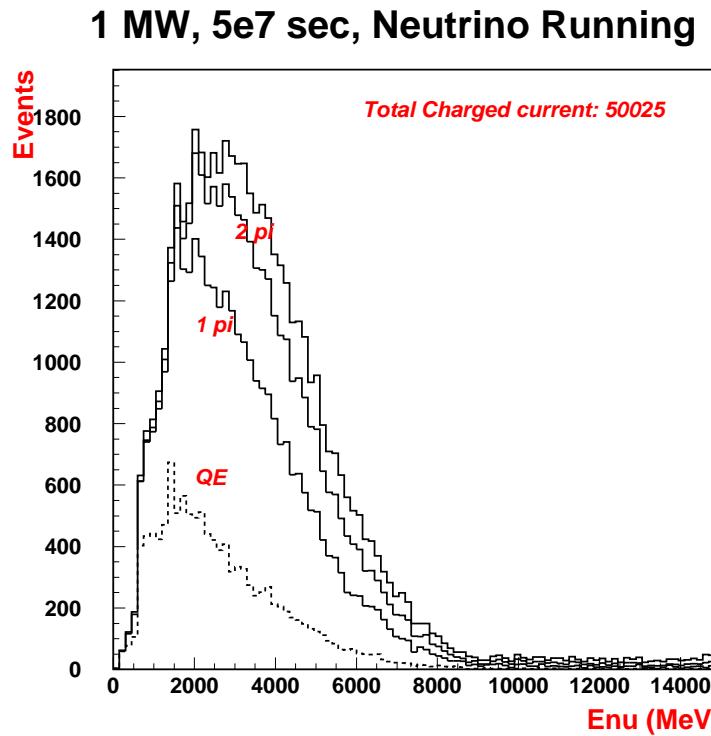
NC $\nu_\mu + N \rightarrow \nu_\mu + X$	18323 (6061+1383)
NC elastic	4575 (1941+295)
Single π	7741 (2537+560)
Two π	3557 (815+302)
$> 2\pi$	1729 (280+175)
Single π^0	3295 (1019+228)
$> 1\pi$ with π^0	4041 (789+372)

Antinu rate: rate + nu-contamination.

Multiple pion events should be suppressed better than single π^0 events.

Both single and multi-pi event rate display the same tendency to fall rapidly with energy.

Event mix, neutrinos

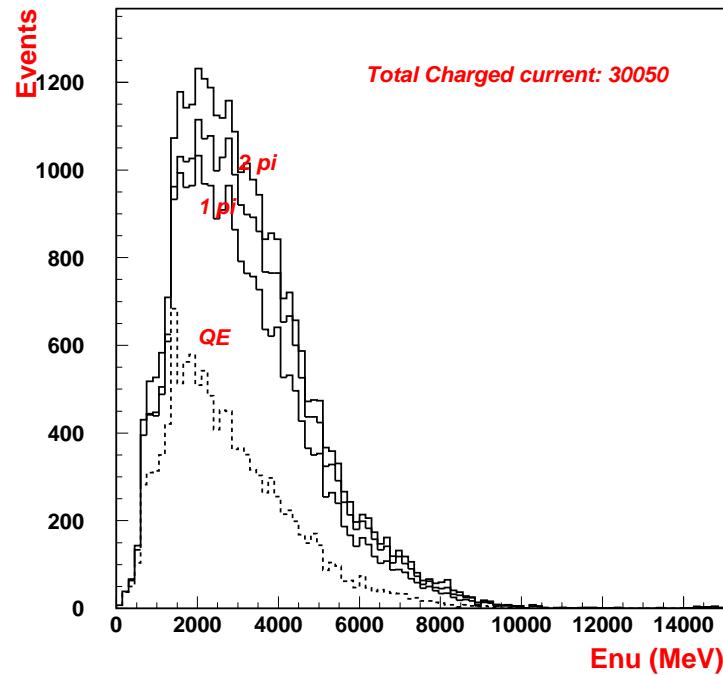


Left: Charged Current, Right: Neutral Current

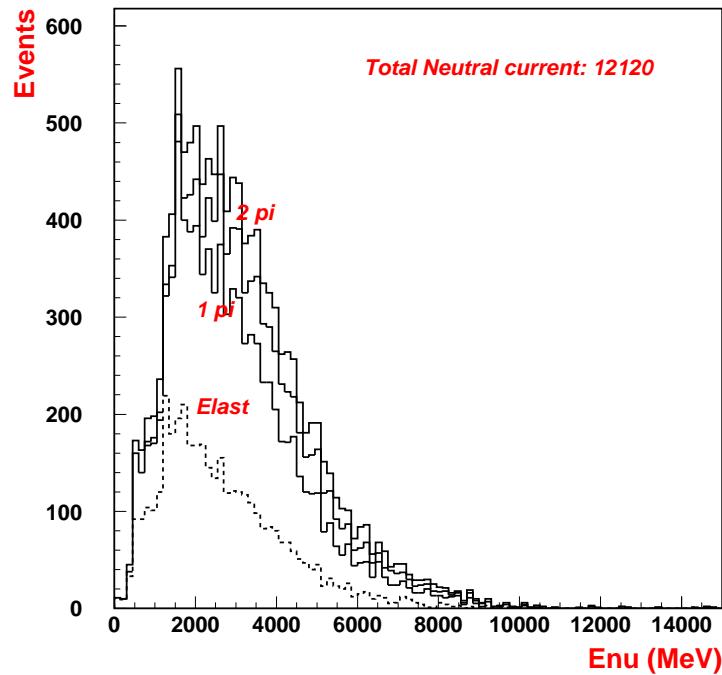
Very long baselines with a superbeam

Event mix, antineutrinos

2 MW, 5e7 sec, Anti-Neutrino Running



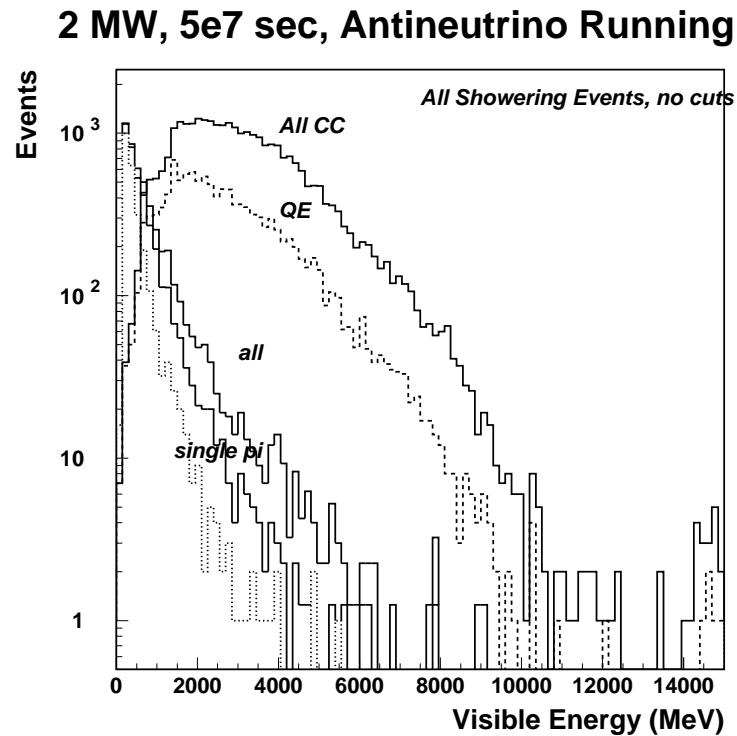
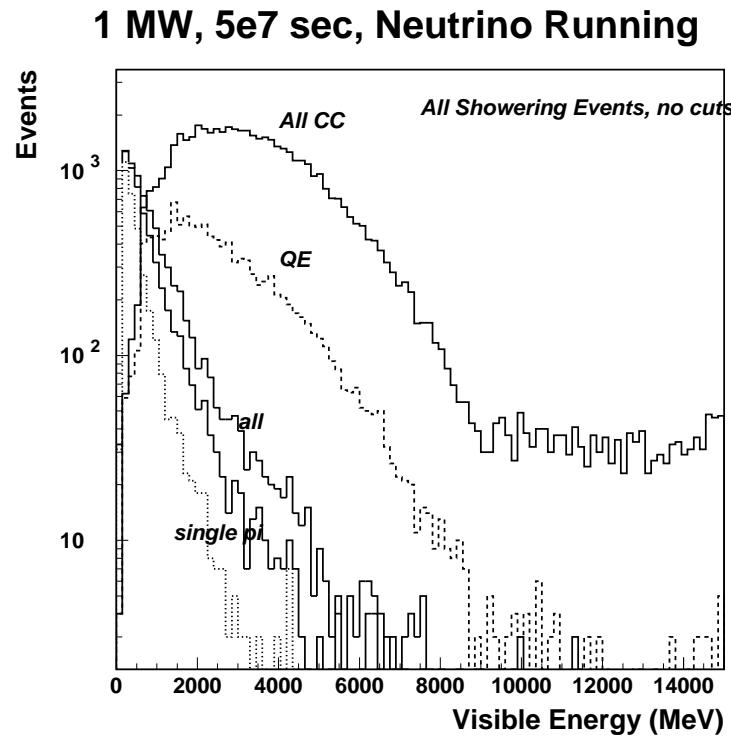
2 MW, 5e7 sec, Antineutrino Running



Left: Charged Current, Right: Neutral Current

Very long baselines with a superbeam

Showering Events



Left: Neutrino, Right: Anti-neutrino

Very long baselines with a superbeam

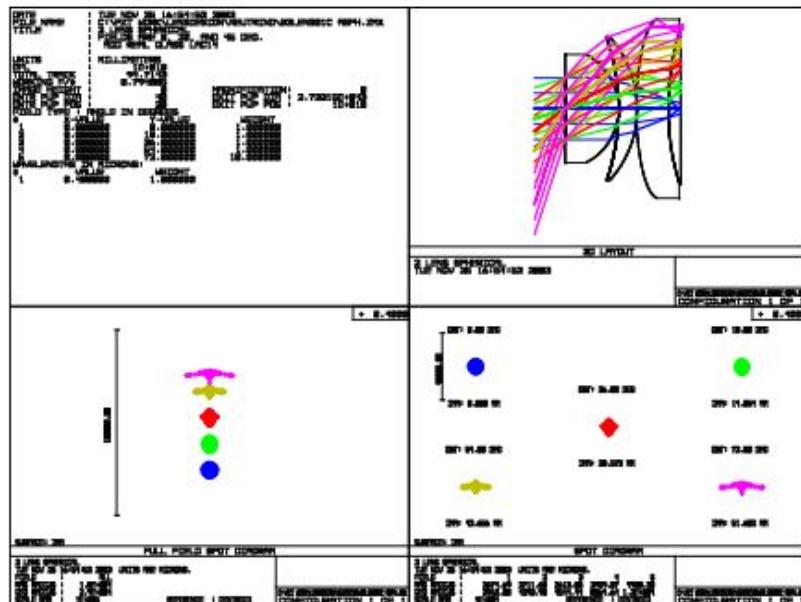
Detector Requirements

- Fiducial Mass:
 - $> 500 \text{ kT}$ if using only “clean” events.
Also needed for proton decay and neutrino astrophysics.
 - $\sim 100 \text{ kT}$ if fine grain and use all CC events.
Selected proton decay modes still at the frontier.
- Threshold: $\sim 10 \text{ MeV}$
- Energy resolution: $\sim 10 \text{ \%}$
- muon/electron discrimination: $< 1 \text{ \%}$
- Pattern recognition:
 - 1, 2, 3 track separation
 - showering vs. multitrack separation.
 - need factor of 20-30 rejection capability around 1-2 GeV.
- Timing: few ns.
- Affordability: 300 M\$ – 1000 M\$

Some comments on detector

- Detector studies have started. Need more manpower.
- Water Cherenkov
 - 50 kT SuperK is existence proof.
 - Background rejection ? need another $\times 3 \rightarrow 5$
 - Additional imaging capability ?
- Liquid Argon TPC
 - scale up to 100 kT module ?
 - Current size 300Ton.
 - Needs detailed simulations.
- Any other technology ?

Preliminary Wide Angle Lense Design



P. Tacaks

What is Next ?

- Note describing anti-neutrino spectra, CP sensitivity, and new physics.
- Monte Carlo studies of non-imaging water Cherenkov
- Studies of imaging water Cherenkov.
- Monte Carlo studies of liquid Argon.